

# THE RIPLEY ADVERTISER.

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## RIPLEY ADVERTISER.

J. F. FORD,  
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS.**—The ADVERTISER will be published regularly every Thursday, at \$2.00 in advance. Advertisements—for the first insertion (ten lines or less) \$1; and for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Announcing candidates for office, Ten Dollars for State or District and Five Dollars for County—invariably in advance. The Cash will be required for all Job work when delivered. The Cash will be required for Advertisements as soon as published. Political Addresses and Circulars will be charged at the same rate as other advertisements. Articles of a personal nature, will not be admitted into the columns of the Advertiser. Letters on business connected with the office must be Post Paid to receive attention.

### CONGRESSIONAL MORALITY.

We were infinitely amused, three or four weeks ago, by a practical joke in Washington City upon a number of the nice men of Congress. It was too good to be left unpublished.

A couple of merry fellows, one of them a distinguished member of Congress from a Southern State, and the other a distinguished ex-editor from Kentucky, concocted a letter purporting to be addressed by a young lady to a very fine looking gentleman. The pretended young lady set forth therein that she had several times seen the gentleman she was addressing, that she was captivated by his fine face and manly form, that her heart was deeply touched by all she saw and heard of him that she must make his acquaintance before his departure from the city, that she hoped and prayed he would forgive her seeming boldness as it was the first imprudent act of her life; that she had always moved and was still moving in the highest circles of the Capital, that she would be upon a certain square of a certain street at precisely 12 o'clock the following day in a dress which she described with great particularity, and that she hoped and trusted he would meet her and that she would have an opportunity of a brief personal intercourse with the idol of her heart. The two wags had between thirty and forty copies of this letter written by a female friend of theirs, and they sent these copies to between thirty and forty members of Congress, selecting those of course who were known to entertain a very exalted opinion of their own personal attractions.

Everything being thus arranged, the two jokers called upon us and another young gentleman, explained what they had done, and invited us to get into their carriage, ride with them to the point of assignment, and see the sights. We unhesitatingly consented, and we saw sights sure enough. Riding upon the designated square, we beheld the whole of the thirty or forty members, Northern men and Southern men, Whigs, Democrats, and Know-Nothings, walking to and fro, all gazing earnestly in every direction and at every female figure, to discover the object of their anxious search.

We concluded that, if a few more copies of the letter had been sent to members of the House of Representatives, the House would have had to adjourn for the want of a quorum.

### WHO ARE THE RULERS?

"Americans must rule America" say the Know-Nothing organs; and from the continual repetition of the phrase, one would be led to conclude that Americans have scarcely anything to do with the government of America. Who are the rulers? Are the officers who occupy the different offices of the Government the rulers? No; they are only the instruments made use of by the people in the administration of the laws. The people are the rulers in this republic; and the officers are the servants, and if they are found unfaithful, the people have but to send forth the fiat, and they are supplanted by others. Who are the people? Are they Americans or foreigners? Nine tenths of the people of the United States are Native born Americans, and hence Americans are emphatically ruling America. The truth of the matter is that this cry is set on foot by broken down politicians, and disappointed office seekers; men whose highest notions of patriotism centre in self aggrandizement; men who are too lazy to go to work like industrious, honest men, in order to earn an honest living, and who think that the people ought to have an office for every one of them, in order that they may be supported, like so many paupers, at the public expense; and in order to get themselves foisted into office they have set the country on an uproar about foreigners ruling America. The people are honest, and have but to know what

is right in order to do it, and just as soon as these immaculate patriots, who have been instrumental in kicking up a fuss, find that their disinterested (!!) services have not been appreciated as they think they ought to be, by giving them the offices, they will be making a great noise about something else.—*Aberdeen Democrat.*

We find the following communication from a "Southern Whig" in the Uniontown, Perry county, Conservative:

**Measures.** Editors: You will gratify me by giving a place in your columns to the following clause from the Constitution of the United States:

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States: shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States."—Article 6th, section 3rd.

Also the following, from the State Constitution:

"The civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen shall in no way be diminished or enlarged on account of his religious principles. There shall be no establishment of religion by law; no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, society, denomination or mode of worship; and no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under this State."—Article 1st, sections 6th and 7th.

Know-Nothings, where are you? What are you doing? If your organization is not in direct opposition to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, then these clauses mean nothing.

The Abolitionists say, by word and deed, destroy, annihilate and cast to the dogs the Constitution, and the Know-Nothings are their allies. A SOUTHERN WHIG

### THE WORKS OF CONGRESS.

It has been nearly a month since Congress adjourned, and a record of its works may not be uninteresting. An important and valuable measure for facilitating business, is that establishing a Court of Claims. The annual appropriation bills; too numerous to mention, were passed—also a bill for increasing the efficiency, and another for improving the Navy—the Bounty Land bill, providing for heirs and descendants of old soldiers, both white and red, who have served in any wars of the United States since 1790, and requiring about two hundred thousand acres of land to satisfy it, and the Texas claim bill of seven and a quarter millions.

Four new regiments have been added to the army. The sword of General Jackson was accepted from the heirs of Gen. Armstrong—provisions were made for a search for Dr. Kane, in the Polar seas, and the Diplomatic and Consular system of the country thoroughly revised, and it is to be hoped, corrected.

General Scott has been made Lieutenant General; a law of great value in relation to passenger ships, enacted; the heirs of Gen. DeKalb provided for, and small notes abolished in the District of Columbia. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated, too, for the introduction of plenty of good water into said District which many say was extremely scarce there during the sessions of Congress. Philanthropists believe that this supply will facilitate legislation, for many members have heretofore accustomed to resort to other drinks to allay thirst, probably from the scarcity of water.

After the first day of January 1855, all letters by post are to be pre-paid, and valuable letters are ensured safe transmission. A telegraphic line to the Pacific Ocean was granted.—*Yazoo Dem.*

**THE ARTESIAN WELL AT CHARLESTON.**—The Charleston Standard says:

The Artesian well still resists the suasive means of Major Welton to make it do its proper office of giving water to the city. The cause of the structure, now, however, is more intelligible than it was at first. The sand, of which there seems to have been an abundance about the sources of the water, which was running for some time, has been forced in the tube so violently that for several weeks it has not been possible to get the water down to the end of the pipe, and not, therefore, to within twelve feet of the bottom, extent to which it had gone before the impediment occurred. The boring had extended to the depth of 1220 feet. The auger was forced down yesterday to the end of the tube for the first time for several days, and it is possible, therefore, that the opening may now be made again to the aqueous regions down below. The condi-

tions of our subterranean structure have now been determined by experiment, and time alone is necessary to the ultimate fulfilment of our hopes.

### BOMBARDMENT OF SHANGHAI BY THE FRENCH.

A private letter from Shanghai, dated January 1, says:

"We have no political event of note, except the declaration of siege of the city of Shanghai, by Admiral Le Guerre, on the 15th ultimo. The rebels, refusing at the call of the Admiral to destroy a battery they had commenced erecting near the North Gate, and the land being claimed as a part of the French concession, a party of sailors were sent on the morning of the 9th to demolish it. They were fired on from the city walls and mortally wounded. The Collet shortly opened upon the city, destroying two joss houses upon the city walls, the rendezvous of the rebels, and part of their battery. On the 12th a party landed and spiked the guns of a water battery, and on the 14th the Jean d'Arc and Colbert fired and destroyed a battery recently erected, the guns of which were observed to bear upon the French Consulate. The siege is not to enter the city from the western side.

"Thus far the British and American naval officers have taken no part in this quarrel, limiting their duties to the protection of the foreign settlements. The French Admiral, expecting to proceed against the Russians, does not wish to expose his men by an assault upon the city, and hesitates to bombard the place on account of loss of life and injury to innocent parties. These humane considerations are, however, overlooked by the Chinese, who regard these spasmodic and trifling exhibitions as the utmost of French power. He must ultimately take possession of the town, which he will probably hand over to the imperialists."

**KNOW NOTHING FEUD.**—Two Know Nothing organizations said to exist in New York are represented to be waging a fierce and uncompromising warfare against each other. That branch to which the epithet Hindoo is applied, and of which James W. Barker is the high priest, is said to be rapidly decreasing in numbers, in consequence of the inroad made upon it by the other branch, known as the Allen which claims to be the original, rejecting the practice of the Hindoos in making separate nominations, and insisting upon its adherents voting for them, and which may, we presume, be regarded as a tender to the Seward interests of the State. The feud is waxing very warm, and the indications are they are about re-enacting the game of the Hard and Soft Shells of the so-called Democracy.

### THE INSURRECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Dates from Australia have been received to Dec. 20th, at San Francisco. We copy from the San Francisco Sun:

The news from the mines is exciting, it appearing that an open rebellion has broken out in some quarters against the commissioners appointed to collect license from the miners. These commissioners, aided by the police and a detachment of government troops, with drawn swords and fixed bayonets, demanded payment from the miners of Ballarat on the 30th November, but the miners armed themselves with revolvers and weapons of all kinds, and refused to pay. The commissioners did not think best to fire, but fell back to a safe position, and the miners in the camp seemed to carry their point. Some six or seven of the miners were taken prisoners, however. These proceedings at Ballarat led to demonstrations against the license law in various other localities in the same region of country.

When the news reached Melbourne, there was a good deal of excitement, and a force of eight hundred rank and file, besides one hundred horse and foot police, with four field pieces, were despatched from there on the 1st of December, to assist the commissioners in enforcing the law at Ballarat.

These reinforcements reached Ballarat on Sunday morning, December 4th, and proceeded to Eureka Camp, fired on the insurgent miners, about twelve of whom were soon killed and several wounded. Two soldiers were killed on the spot and others wounded, five of whom died afterwards. The miners were repulsed from the camp, but they continued in arms in all directions, ready to attack any of the government troops found scattered there the main force. It was asserted that fifteen mounted troops had been shot by the miners after the affair at Eureka Camp.

Thus matters stood at last accounts, the miners still contending against the execution of the law taxing them for the privilege of digging gold. A correspondent of a Melbourne paper estimates that it will cost more by about £200,000 a year to sustain the

commissioners and police force rendered necessary to enforce the license law, than can be received if the entire tax is collected. From the foregoing, our readers will very readily discover that there is some difference between working our free mines and taxing the chances in Australia, under the system prevailing there. The mining news from Australia possesses no striking interest. The gold product continues and undiminished. There is also no improvement in the state of trade. The two great causes of depression are the continued glut of merchandise, so often described, and a general want of confidence.

### JESSE HUTCHINSON'S SPIRIT PLAYING ON A GUITAR.

The New York Spiritual Telegraph of this week gives an account of a performance by the spirit of Jesse Hutchinson, once the well known director of the Alleghenian vocalists. Mr. McFarland, a spiritualist, related the incident at the Brooklyn Conference:

"He said, on Monday last he was in Boston, and visited the Fountain House for the purpose of seeing an extraordinary medium, a young colored person, of whom he had heard. He found the individual, and was accommodated with a sitting. There were six persons who formed the circle, and all sat back from the table, and the medium's feet were separated from the floor, and placed upon a chair. At least two feet intervened between the table and the medium."

"Against the table was then placed a guitar, with one end resting on the floor, and the speaker staided it there with his feet. The instrument was not in tune, the strings being loose. The spirit of Jesse Hutchinson then announced himself, who was an old friend and acquaintance of the speaker, when in the form, and after the first salutation and a brief conversation, consented to give the circle some music. The speaker remarked to Jesse that he would have to tune the instrument first; when the strings, all plainly in view, were fingered by an invisible agency, the keys turned, and the tenseness of the strings tried by snapping—in short, the whole process of an elaborate tuning was gone through with as naturally as though Jesse Hutchinson himself, still in the form, had had hold of the instrument, until it was in perfect tune and harmony. When that was accomplished, several pieces of music were sung, the guitar playing a spirited and artistic accompaniment."

### HIGH LIFE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Rather a hard case, in which a young and very handsome girl was seduced by a rich old resident of the Fifth Avenue, was developed before the Mayor a few days since. The particulars of the case are as follows: During the summer of 1853, Mr. C., of the Fifth Avenue, and his family, were spending a few months in the quiet village of—, in Massachusetts, where the acquaintance of a young and highly accomplished lady was made by the family; and after some solicitation on the part of Mr. C.'s family, the parents of the girl, who were respectable tradesmen consented to let their daughter accompany them to their city home to spend the winter. On arriving here she was conducted to balls, parties, theatres, &c. by Mr. C., or some member of his family. While at one of these parties she made the acquaintance of a retired merchant, a neighbor of Mr. C., living in the same avenue, who professed to be delighted with her company, and soon became one of her most intimate friends.

In the course of a few months he proposed marriage to her, and having plenty of money, she at length acceded to his proposal, notwithstanding her friends and relatives were greatly opposed to their union, as he was a widower, and had a family of three grown up daughters, and was himself about 55 years of age, while she yet scarce nineteen.

The wedding day was fixed, and things passed on pleasantly. During their frequent walks or rides up and down Broadway, he was in the habit of taking her into Taylor's saloon, and treating her to the various delicacies of the season—washing the food down with sparkling Hiedick. On one occasion she partook rather freely of this, the tempting and soul inspiring beverage, and while under its effects, was conducted by her gray headed traitor to a house of prostitution in Mercer street, and there succeeded in accomplishing her ruin.

In vain she afterwards appealed to him to fulfil his vow made to her while yet she was innocent. He put her off from time to time with frivolous excuses, until her situation became apparent to her friends, when he proposed to have an abortion produced. This she would not listen to, and finally, as a last resource, rather than to fulfil his

promise, he proposed to her that she should be his mistress. This was rather more than her insulted pride could bear, and she refused his proposition with scorn, and bade him depart from the house.

She then communicated the whole circumstance to her good friends and protectors, who immediately applied to the proper authorities for the arrest of Mr. ——. On a charge of seduction under the promise of marriage, and inveigling young girls into houses of ill fame. The whole matter will shortly undergo a strict investigation by the authorities, when the public may expect to see some interesting developments in relation to this modern Lothario.

We suppress the names of the parties out of respect for their friends.—[*N. Y. Express.*]

**A DESIRABLE PROVISION.**—The Guardian Angel in Paris is a man whose duty it is to visit the drinking shops, and the moment a man gets tipsy to take him under his protection, to accompany him home and put him to bed. The individuals practising this provision are picked men, who never drink themselves, who have necessary moral authority to force obedience from the drunken creature they are conveying home, who can defend him against attack, and more than all, who can prevent him from drinking at the shops they pass on their way. The price for this service is ten sous, and there is not an instance on record of an individual thus protected home and put to bed, having failed to discharge this debt of honor. It is a rule at the drinking shops that when a man cannot stand he must be taken off and the Angel is straightway called. The Angels are kindly treated by the shopkeepers, whose interest is to see that no one of their customers come to harm. They receive the odds and ends of the dinner, are recommended to the neighbor when a reliable man for some confidential errand is wanted. Their honesty is proverbial, and a Baccanalian with a hundred francs in his pocket, who is confined to their charge, is morally sure of finding his hundred francs where he left them when he wakes the morning. To those acquainted with the character of the native Parisians, it is unnecessary to observe that the Guardian Angel relies for custom principally on the English and other foreigners, who have not learned the use of wine without abusing it.

The propagation, by contagion, of typhoid fever, is the subject of an article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. In proof of this, Dr. Cornish gives an account of a whole family in Falmouth, Mass., consisting of a man and his wife, two sons, a daughter and grandchild, dying of the disease, one after the other, while others, who were also exposed, such as nurses, waiters, &c., escaped unharmed.—The building where the patients sickened and died, stands on high and dry ground, the rooms were spacious and well ventilated, the air was remarkably pure, and there was nothing in the vicinity from which deleterious exhalations would be likely to arise.

**HOW JULIA DEAN WAS COURTED.**—It seems there was a slight tinge of romance attending the wooing and marriage of this young actress. According to the New York Courier, Miss Dean, two years ago, played an engagement in Charleston, S. C., from which she realized six thousand dollars, and was complimented by some of her admirers with a splendid head ornament, valued at \$1500. Among the committee was young Dr. Hayne, son of Senator Hayne. Dr. Hayne then became personally acquainted with Miss Dean, and a mutual feeling of admiration awakened, which has resulted in the marriage. Dr. Hayne was twenty six years old. He is not a man of wealth. His mother, on his coming of age, gave him something to speculate with; but his speculations did not turn out well. His meeting with Julia in New Orleans was apparently accidental, as he was on his way to Texas, and he went to Galveston in the same ship with her and her father, and put up at the same hotel. On Sunday, as old Dean sat smoking his cigar on the piazza after dinner, Julia suddenly appeared before him, accompanied by Dr. Hayne, and a little drama ensued. They expressed a desire to be married, and asked his consent, which was instantly and freely given. A carriage was called, and the fair Julia, accompanied by her father, the captain of the steamer in which they came to Galveston, the landlord of the Fremont House, Julia's dressing maid, and the bridegroom, proceeded to the clergyman's house, where the nuptial knot was tied.

"I declare, Polly, you look pretty enough to eat."

"Solomon, ain't I eating as fast as I can?" replied the damsel with her mouth full.

**WOOLING MORMON WIVES.**—The Mormon editor of the Deseret News thus tells the good people of Christendom how strangers become initiated:

"If a gentleman wishes to associate with our females, let him repent and be baptized for the remission of sins. But this alone will not insure his success, for many have submitted themselves to the ordinance of baptism and have added damnation to themselves by hypocritically bowing to certain rites and ceremonies with motives other than to glorify God and save themselves from this untoward generation. Let these go forth and preach the gospel to the nations, like the Mormon Elders, without 'purse or scrip.' Let them be mobbed, tarred and feathered, and whipped a few times for Christ's sake, and not for their own follies; and return after a few years' labors, clear in conscience, pure in heart, and unspotted from the world.—If they can do these things, and endure, they may begin to associate with our females, and seek among them a companion and partner for the life that now is, and for that which is to come."

This opens a field for enterprising young men, not to be found in every part of the world. If the Mormon ladies insist upon such demonstrations of love as purity, it is no wonder that polygamy is a part of their religion, for their "true lovers" must of necessity be scarce, unless these ladies are far more attractive than those of other denominations.

### DEATH OF A REMARKABLE FIRE DOG.

Died, in Charleston, Mass., recently, "Jack Ham," a large, valuable dog, belonging to Engine Company No. 2, of that city. The history of this dog is very interesting and worthy of note. He was one of four dogs owned by a gentleman some years since, who was accustomed to harness them in a little wagon, constructed for the purpose, in which they drew him across the country a 12 horse. By some means, about four weeks ago, he was induced to dispose of this dog to Mr. Ham, living near the No. 2 Engine House. In the family of Mr. Ham he made himself useful in a variety of ways, rocking the cradle, taking the baby out in a little wagon for airing on pleasant days, &c. The women of No. 2 became very fond of him, and won his confidence by feeding him in the engine house and at their tables, till at length he joined the company, assisting by his well known bark in spreading the alarm in cases of fire.

The engine house was his home, and he was always the first to seize the rope and assist in dragging the machine to the fire. He attended all the celebrations of the company, dressed in uniform which the company had made for him, eating crackers and cheese, and drinking coffee, with as much apparent relish as the best of them. At one time he was by accident locked up in a building near the engine house, and an alarm of fire being given in the night, Jack sprang through the window with his well-known bark, and took his place at the ropes with the rest of them.

He was a general favorite with the whole neighborhood, and always recognized his friends in the street, saluting them with a good-natured bark and a wag of the tail. The company have his daguerreotype, besides having him pointed on canvas, and will have his skin stuffed and placed in their engine house. His disease was old age, though it is not known exactly how old he was.

"Sambo, I've got a conundrum to propound to you."

"Propel, darkey."

"Well, den, why am you like a tree?"

"Why am I like a tree? I gibe dat up."

"The reason why you am like a tree is because you am ever green! Yahi yahi yahi!"

"Julius, I've got a conundrum to propound to you."

"Expatriate, den, Sambo."

"Well, den, why is you like a tree?"

"I gibe dat up for sartin, darkey."

"Den, darkey, I can demonstrate the fact. De reason you am like a tree is because you am a *live cuss*!"

"Good-bye, darkey, I exchange no more salutations wid you."

A down east Yankee suggests the expediency of using the "pressure of the times" as a motive power. He thinks it is strong enough, as now developed, to take a ship across the Atlantic in twenty-four hours.

Cash helps along courting amazingly. Astonishing what oyster suppers, bracelets, "love of a bonnet," suburban rides and balls will do towards expanding the feminine heart and getting into the parson's house.